

CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1610. 號一月八八年八十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1868.

日三十月六年辰戌同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—P. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C. RATES HENDY & CO.,
4 Old Jewry, E.C.AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—Gordon & Gortch, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco.CHINA.—Stewart, DROWN & CO. Amoy,
Giles & CO. Fuchow, THOMAS &
CO. Shanghai, H. FOGG & CO. Ma-
hak, C. KARUTH & CO.

ARRIVALS.

July 31, Kalkhoun, Siam, steamer, 175,
Balay, Penang and Singapore, July 17 and
24, General Chinese.July 31, Gauvre, French barque, 430,
Lamprasse, Saigon, July 18, 3000 piculs
rice.—F. E. DEOMARRE & CO.

Departures.

Aug. 1, Gice, for Manila,
1, San Lorenzo; for Manila,
1, Rota, for Whampoa,
1, Berwickshire, for Foochow,
1, Eliza Blanche, for Foochow.

Clearances.

Lucie, for Yokohama,
Safford, for Chefoo,
Mefor, for Amoy,
Soon Hong, for Whampoa,
Frederick William, for Whampoa.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.—Per Kalaome, 68 Chinese,
Per Glaneur, 87 Chinese.

Shipping Reports.

The Siamese steamer Kalkhoun, from
Penang and Singapore, reports the first
part of passage fine weather, wind from
W.; the latter part strong N.E. wind and
heavy squalls until arrival.

Under Despatch.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per
Hudine, on Monday, the 3rd August, at 2
P.M.

New Advertisements.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
Postponement.ON MONDAY EVENING,
AUG. 3RD, INSTEAD OF THIS EVENING.POSITIVELY the last Performance,
being for the benefit of
MISS GEMMA,
AND THE
MASTERS DUCROW.THE LAST AND GREATEST NIGHT.
GRAND CONUNDRUM NIGHT.THE SILVER GOBLET TO BE POSI-
TIVELY GIVEN AWAY.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

First appearance of
MASTER TALBOT,
in his principal Equestrian Act.First appearance of
MISS DUCROW &
MISS GEMMA,
in a double Scotch Dance.YOUNG DUCROW,
in his Great Hurdle Act.For the first time Hongkong,
PETE JENKINS,
or the Countryman's first visit to the Circus.On this occasion,
MISS GEMMA,
in her new daring and graceful
Equestrian Act.First appearance of
JEFF DAVIS,
in his Ariel flight over the Corde Volante.The wee Fox Hunter will excel his
previous efforts.For the first time in Hongkong,
MASTER TALBOT,
in his daring Wheel Ascension.ELIA ZOYARA,
the premier Equestrienne of the World.The Comic Mule, PETE and BARNEY,
will conclude the Evening Entertainment
with their Comicalities.PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, \$2.00
Second Class, 1.00
Third Class, .50
Children half-price.Performance to commence at 8 o'clock
precisely.
Hongkong, Aug. 1st, 1868. a.m.STRAVED OR STOLEN.
A Dun-coloured Greyhound BITCH,
with black-leather collar; anybody
detaining the same will be prosecuted.
Hongkong, August, 1868.

New Advertisements.

J. W. WOOD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
GENERAL AVERAGE ADJUSTER,
SURVEYOR OF DAMAGED GOODS
UNDERWRITERS, and
AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—Gordon & Gortch, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco.CHINA.—Stewart, DROWN & CO. Amoy,
Giles & CO. Fuchow, THOMAS &
CO. Shanghai, H. FOGG & CO. Ma-
hak, C. KARUTH & CO.

New Advertisements.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT
Hollywood Road, next door to the Hotel
de Europe.

HONGKONG, May 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents at Hongkong, Canton, and
Macao for the UNION OF HAMBURG
UNDERWRITERS, and beg to draw
attention to \$66,687 and \$127,141 of the
Algemeine See-Versicherung Bedingungen
von 1867, according to which all
documents to substantiate claims against
the Union of Hamburg Underwriters must
be certified by the Agents, or they will not
be recognized.THE Undersigned have been appointed
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the Union of Hamburg Underwriters must
be certified by the Agents, or they will not
be recognized.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having purchased
the Interest of the "WANCHI STEAM
BAKERY," beg to notify the Public of Hong-
kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared to
furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD
in various forms, to any part of the Colony.Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at
low rates constantly on hand or baked in
quantities at short notice.Also Water, Butter, Sodas and Sugar
BISCUITS by the barrel, Tin or Pound.Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY,
CORN STARCH, BICARB. SODA, SALT
and Cream TARTAR.FLOUR of best Brands constantly on
hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or
Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the Superintendence
of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders
forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at
Messrs. Tros, Hunt & Co. will receive
prompt attention.

L. P. WARD.

HONGKONG, February 17, 1868.

AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received in
instructions from the Trustees of DENT &
CO.'S ESTATE, to sell by Public Auction
(if not previously disposed of by private
sale) on the 6th day of September next, the
Property situated at the corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets on a
portion of Inland Lot No. 137, and
known as DENT & CO.'S STABLES.The Property has a frontage of about
77 feet in Wellington Street, 76 feet on
d'Aguilar Street, and comprises an area
of about 7370 square feet.The Sale will take place on the Pre-
mises at 3 P.M.TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the
purchase money to be paid on fall of the
hammer and balance on completion of
transfer.

For further particulars apply to

W. N. MIDDLETON,

Auctioneer.

HONGKONG, July 9, 1868.

AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received in
instructions from the Trustees of DENT &
CO.'S ESTATE, to sell by Public Auction
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Property situated at the corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets on a
portion of Inland Lot No. 137, and
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mises at 3 P.M.TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the
purchase money to be paid on fall of the
hammer, one third 2 months after sale, and
the balance 4 months after sale, in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.Transfer expenses to be borne by the
purchasers.TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the
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Transfer expenses to be borne by

INSURANCES.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.

Hongkong, August 9, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.
Managing Agents in China, — Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Hongkong, Medical Referee, — J. IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.B.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Managing Agents in China.

Hongkong, June, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF
\$1,000 EACH.

\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and
\$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company held on the 8th instant, applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited will be received by the General Managers, the form of application to be as follows:

To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

GENTLEMEN.—

I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above-named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Dues or Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April presented to this Meeting.

No. 2.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to the extent of One Thousand Shares to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

N.B.—Forms of application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following

rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 3 mths and not exceeding six months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 6 mths. The full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

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Above 3 mths and not exceeding six months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 6 mths. The full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation at this Port, are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurances at the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Fuchau, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board.

JAS. B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, August 24, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation at this Port, are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurances at the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Following Rates will be charged in
Future for short period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

INSURANCES.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPO-
RATION.

THE following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances:

One month, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Three months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Six months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & CO.

Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE
COMPANY.

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Japan,

THE OPEN PORTS OF
GATHER WITH PE-
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Post-Office Notifications.

Intimations.

MAILS BY THE "MALACCA." — The Contract Packet "MALACCA" will be despatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 7th Aug., at 9 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M. on the 6th Inst. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box, until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 7th Inst., will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The last time for posting Letters at this Office is 8 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Papers 7 A.M. on the 7th Inst.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Mauritius or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 8.30 to 9.30 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which payment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Inadequately-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a sum of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 7th Inst. will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 8 A.M. on the 6th Inst., will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those thereto specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 31, 1868.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE.

A WEEKLY MISCELLANY, 24 P.P., IMPERIAL 8vo.

Illustrated with Photographs.

Conducted by C. LANGDON DAVIES.

Published for the Proprietor by NOSONA & SONS, Government Printers,

HONGKONG.

Shanghai: A. H. CARVALHO ;

London: W. ALLAN & CO. ;

Paris: C. BOERANI.

By any of whose subscribers' names will be received.

Delivered Carriage free to Subscribers only.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION :

In China, the Straits, Saigon, Manila, and Bangkok, ... \$7.50.

In Great Britain, £2.

In France, Fcs. 50.

Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

NEWS AGENCY.

J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hong-

king, is being now prepared to receive

orders for any Newspaper or Magazine

published in England or the United

States of America, at prices as low as

those charged by any home agency,

begs to solicit the support of the reading

Public, and assure those who may

have him with their orders that the

same shall be executed faithfully and

promptly.

The latest copies of the best English

and American Newspapers received

every mail steamer, also the latest

copies of the Shanghai and Japan

newspapers.

For subscription lists, with prices,

&c., apply to

J. B. MORRIS,

Care of Messrs. BOWRA & CO.,

Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

GREAT REDUCTION.

OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.

ON and after July 1st next, our Price

for CARTES DE VISITE will be

reduced to \$3 per dozen, for Cash Only.

Small profits and quick returns—a Cheap

article is not necessary Bad.

FLOYD & CO.,

Hongkong, June 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.

THE CHINA MAIL.

24 P.P., IMPERIAL 8vo.

Illustrated with Photographs.

Rooms—Commercial, Scientific, American, China Punch.

REFRESHMENTS provided at all hours.

Regular Daily Mass at \$30 per month.

For Sale by

Notices to Consignees.

"WEST DERBY," from CALCUTTA.
CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above
Ship are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for
counter-signature at once, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge, and for
which boats are not alongside within a rea-
sonable time, say twelve working hours,
will be landed and stored in Messrs Dent
& Co.'s Godown, at the risk and expense of
the Consignees of such Goods.

BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1868.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Company's
Steam-ship "Imperial," are re-
quested to send in their bills of lading for
counter-signature, and to take delivery of
their Goods before the 1st of August next,
or they will be landed and stored at their
risk and expense.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, July 28, 1868.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Spanish
Brig "SAVIA," from Mauia, are
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods, otherwise they will
be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

WAH-EE & Co.,
SUGAR REFINERY,
East Point.
Hongkong, July 29, 1868.

THE following packages have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignees, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.

Ex "Colorado," 15th July, 1868.
G. D. & Co., Nos. 193-195, 2 boxes Glass,
from Liverpool.

F. D., 1 box Samples,
from Yokohama.
GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent, P. M. S. Co.
Hongkong, July 29, 1868. Aug 5

THE following cases have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignees, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.

Ex "Donat," 8th June.
No 120/122 3 cases Sweetmeats
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, July 4, 1868.

P. M. S. Co. & Co. "COLORADO,"
from YOKOHAMA AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for
counter-signature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo not called for within 24 hours after
the arrival will be landed and stored at
risk and expense of Consignees.

GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 7, 1868.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
CALD T. SMITH in our Firm, ceased,
by his Retirement, on 31st December, 1867.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, July 1, 1868. Aug 11

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
FRANCIS PARKER and Mr. THOMAS
SMITH in our Firm ceased on 31st Decem-
ber, 1867, from which date the Partners are
Mr. CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, Mr. ARTHUR
SMITH and Mr. THOMAS PYKE.

BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 16, 1868. 16ag

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUS BUDDIE
to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
M. R. J. MURRAY FORBES is auth-
orized to sign our name at Canton from
this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
FRANZ NISSEN in our Firm ceased
on the 30th April last.

The Business will in future be conducted
under the Style and Firm of
ROBERTSON & Co.
in which Mr. PEREZ GAMA has been
admitted a Partner.

NISSEN & ROBERTSON.
Ningpo, May 9, 1868. 19ag

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE
is authorized to sign our Firm per
procuration, at Fochow from this date.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
M. Y. BUSINESSES, as Ship and Insurance
Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto
carried on by myself, will henceforward be
conducted under the style or Firm of J. S.
HOOK & Co.

J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
M. R. FREDERICK NISSEN and Mr. HEINRICH
NISSEN have been authorized to sign
our Firm here and in China from this date.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, May 12, 1868. 19ag

NOTICE.
MR. RYLEY HOLME has been admitted
a partner in our Firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR. R. A. H. TOLNIUS GLUZENKAMP,
being from this date interested in our
Firm, will sign the same per procuration.
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, June 1, 1868. 19ag

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. O.
SAUNDERS will undertake the business
of Marine Surveying at this port.

J. O. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.
Fochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the
business hitherto carried on by
H. J. DUNLOP, Esq. at Fochow will be
conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chap Min,
Pagoda Anchorage,
Fochow.
Fochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with
the Firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & Co.
ceases from this date.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with
the Firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & Co.
ceases from this date.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

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Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

CLAIMS ON SHIPS FOR GOODS SUPPLIED ABROAD.

(Mitchell's Maritime Register, June 13.)

"A Foreign Ship-broker" addresses us upon a subject of some difficulty, and even of perplexity, to many persons engaged in the Carrying Trade—namely, the mode in which a person who has supplied money and necessaries to a ship in a foreign Port, and who holds no Bottomry Bond or other tangible security for his advances, may be enabled to recover. Our Correspondent puts a strong case. A British steamer arrived at a foreign Port consigned to a certain house there. The Master, availing himself of an introduction which he had brought with him, placed the ship in other hands, by whom, when the steamer was discharged, a return-cargo was secured. This latter firm—who, we presume, on the present occasion, is represented by our Correspondent—appears to have disbursed the ship, and drew for the amount on a house in England, on the representation of the Master, that they were the responsible parties. The draft was duly presented, when it was found that the firm to whom it was addressed had dissolved, and the only remaining partner had disappeared. Meanwhile the Owner received the freight, and repudiated our Correspondent's claim on the ground that the steamer was on time charter, and that, in such a case, it was the Charterer's business to discharge the ship. Our Correspondent, under these circumstances, raises the question as to whether there is not a claim on the ship for the necessaries supplied. The question is a natural one, more particularly as put by a foreigner, who cannot be supposed to be conversant with our laws and modes of judicial procedure. It may be that, by the law of the State where our Correspondent resided, a ship may be seized and made responsible for supplies of necessaries, but in this country the law in this respect is limited in its operation. If the ship is in the possession of the party who effected repairs or provides necessities—called, in legal phraseology, the Material Man—he may detain her until his claim is satisfied; but if he part with the possession of the ship, his lien is gone. But the Court of Admiralty has a jurisdiction in rem in claims for necessities where those necessities have not been supplied at the Port to which the ship belongs, or where the Owner, at the institution of the cause, is not domiciled in England or Wales. Where he is so domiciled, or where the supplies have been furnished at the home Port, the remedy is against the Owner personally, or against the Master who ordered the supplies, if he did not in so doing, act under his Owner's instructions, or otherwise confine the credit for the supplies to him. In the case put by our Correspondent, there would be no remedy for the Material Man against the ship; for although the necessities were supplied "elsewhere than at the Port to which the ship belongs," the Owner appears to be resident in England. But our Correspondent is not on that ground without his remedy. The acts of ~~supplies~~ ^{supplies} a ship in a foreign Port at any distance from the ship for supplies for rigging for

the city of Tanis, or as it was called in Egyptian, Hane (varia), and by degrees extended their domain to Memphis, and made the Egyptian kings in Southern Egypt tributaries. This foreign domination lasted for five hundred years; and the Egyptians found what satisfaction they might in writing them down in the inscriptions with which they still went on covering the walls of their temples and tombs with the word *am*, which signifies *ox-heds*, with the epithet *auta*, which signifies the *despised*. But, as in other similar cases of contact between an inferior and a superior civilization, the latter triumphed at last; the nomadic hordes of the Semites yielded to the culture and the arts of the Egyptians, and erected a temple in Tanis to Sutech, the Egyptian conception of the Semitic Baal, and even made use of the Egyptian mode of writing on their tombs. Yet the spirit of the Pharaohs was unbroken, and in the end the latter were able to overcome their conquerors: Tanis was besieged and taken, and Egypt was again free. And from that time began the brilliant period in its history, covering the nineteenth and eighteenth and seventeenth centuries before our era. The Egyptian armies pressed into Palestine, and, by the way of Gaza and the Mezide, to the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris, and laid an annual tribute upon Babylon and Nineveh, and erected pillars to commemorate their victory upon the borders of Armenia, where, as the hieroglyphic inscriptions read, the heavens rest upon four columns. And thus it was as Bunsen remarks, that Africa took its *revenge upon Asia*. Thousands of captives were brought back to labor in the Egyptian temples in Memphis and Thebes, the walls of which still stand delineated, bringing water and moistening clay and making bricks and spreading them in the sun to dry, while Egyptian task-masters stand over them, stick in hand.

A new dynasty, known as the nineteenth, followed, presently upon that which had then shaken off the Hyksos, as the foreign kings are commonly designated; and at its head stood Ramses I., its founder, about the middle of the sixteenth century before our era. About 1400 B.C., his grandson, Ramses II., began his reign, which lasted for sixty-six years; and it is then that we find the first monumental synchronism occur with the records of the Hebrews in the Bible. For, on the eastern side of the Delta, from Pelusium to Heliopolis, Ramses II. constructed a series of bulwarks against invasions from the side of Palestine, a wall as well as a view to keep down the Semitic population of his kingdom, and among them two fortified places named Ramses and Pachmut: "And they built for Pharaoh treasure cities, Pithom and Ramses" (Exod. 1. 11)—the word Pharaoh, which the Hebrews applied to the king, being merely the title signifying *the great house*, just as we call the Sultan *the Sublime Porte*. It was under this Pharaoh, Ramses II., that Moses was born and brought up, in the first half of the fourteenth century before Christ.

In one of the papyrus rolls preserved in the British Museum, the Egyptian scribe, Pinches, reports to his chief, Amenemope, the condition in which he found the city of Raamses. It is *inconceivable*, he says, and it is sweet therein: the plain is filled with inhabitants, the ponds and canals with fishes, and the fields with birds; while fragrance flowers bloom in the meadows, and the fruits taste like honey, and the granaries burst with corn. And then he describes the preparations which had been made for the reception of the king at his entrance into the city, and adds that the pressure of men to greet him was very great, but more especially to lay before him, "nighly in victory," their supplications and complaints. And on the back of this withered papyrus is a memorandum of the very fact of building of which Genesis makes mention.

We should naturally expect to find the party by which the children of Israel were known to foreign nations applied to them on the Egyptian monuments; and, in fact, the most recent investigation has found this term in the Egyptian designation *Apur*. Thus, in a papyrus well preserved at Leyden, in Holland, is found the following writing from the scribe Kauisir to his chief, the scribe Bakenputh: "My master find content herein that I have accomplished the task which my master assigned to me in the words, to wit: 'Give assistance to the soldiers and also to the Hebrews who transport stones to the great city of the King Ramses-Miamun, Lover of the Truth, [and who] are put under command of the captain of the Pharaoh-soldiers, Amenemope.' I supplied them with food each month according to the excellent command which my master had given unto me." And again, in the rocks in the valley of Hamamat, along which went the old Egyptian highway from Coptos on the Nile to the port of Berenice on the Red Sea, is an inscription which contains, among other things, a review of the number of men employed them in constructing it, among whom are a troop of eight hundred Hebrews under the escort of Egyptian soldiers, and the police of Libyan descent, called *razeni*.

Two things, therefore, may be considered established: first, that the Egyptian records name Raamses as the builder of the cities of Pithom and Raamses; and, secondly, that the same records speak of the Hebrews in a way to indicate that their position in respect to the building of these cities was that of forced laborers under police superintendence. Now, in the Bible, the name of Pharaoh, and the command with which the strict historical records of the Hebrews will doubtless be welcome to many readers, for, though there is a difference among scholars of fifty or sixty years as to the date of the exodus, it is established beyond question by monumental evidence that the period intervening between the entrance and the exit of the Children of Israel in Egypt comprises a brilliant epoch in the history of the kingdom of the Pharaohs and that the exodus itself occurred in the first half of the fourteenth century before Christ.

Two thousand years had elapsed since the empire of the Egyptians, begun in Memphis, and gradually extending its pyramids and its temples southward to Thebes, had at last attained a great degree of splendour and strength; when suddenly, as the tradition relates, a Semitic nomad horde, pressed hard by the Assyrians, broke into Egypt, across the Lethus of Suez, and, having become well organized under able leaders, occupied the Delta, defeated the Egyptian armies, and, choosing their own king, established their residence and camp in

the city of Tanis, or as it was called in Egyptian, Hane (varia), and by degrees extended their domain to Memphis, and made the Egyptian kings in Southern Egypt tributaries. This foreign domination lasted for five hundred years; and the Egyptians found what satisfaction they might in writing them down in the inscriptions with which they still went on covering the walls of their temples and tombs with the word *am*, which signifies *ox-heds*, with the epithet *auta*, which signifies the *despised*.

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The question before us was whether we should let the election of officers go by default. Our party was overwhelmed with grief at the defeat of Henry Clay; and many of us thought that it would not be worth while at present to make any stand for party officers. But to others among us there seemed some chance of making headway by taking advantage of dissensions in the Democratic party. That party was then split into two sections one headed by Trumbull of the United States Senate; the other headed by Ford.

Wall, in the discussion which then ensued, Baker, though not a member of the Legislature, took a prominent part. Indeed, at that time he was a man far more distinguished than Lincoln. Baker thought it best not to make much opposition; he felt that in the defeat of Clay the Whig party had been annihilated. Of course Baker made a forcible speech; and I remember that I was compelled to go up and reply to him. I said there was no such thing as a humiliation in the universe of God; that we must never say die; that we ought to wage the battle with might and main; and I concluded by nominating S. T. Logan for Speaker.

I think that immediately after I took my seat, the tall man, with the old fur cap rose, he advocated the same view which I had presented; he was for thorough work; and he thought that the Whigs would hold the balance of power. I was astonished to hear a man like him speak so clearly and so exactly to the point. I remember the impression made upon me was not that he was a brilliant man, nor a fluent one, but eminently practical and sensible. His speech was short, but weighty. Of course, I wanted to know who he was—this tall, lank champion, with the old fur cap. Why don't you know him? That's Abe Lincoln. From that time I became familiarly acquainted with him, and kept up the acquaintance until his death.

Judge Miller frequently denied and even ridiculed the assertion which had found some currency, that in those days Mr. Lincoln did not see, and feel, and admit the atrocious character of slavery; and that he was indebted to his last law partner for his conversion to anti-slavery.

It was in May, 1845, that Judge Miller, in the Legislature a long speech against the black laws at Illinois, and in the course of that speech occurred the following passage, which I copy from a newspaper report of it:

"The system of slavery has stained our history, tarnished our national character, and done more to stay the spread of free principles, and to disgrace American liberty than all the causes combined. We owe nothing but abhorrence to that institution which now stands exposed before the world in naked deformity, without a screen or the least relief from the piercing light of the age, and without a redeeming feature."

In 1845, such an attack upon slavery by a regular member of the Whig party was not, but a common-place proceeding. The Judge remembers that Lincoln was his most attentive auditor, leaning throughout the speech against a pillar in the chamber. Moreover, Mr. Lincoln was one of the first, and the warmest to greet him when the speech was over, and was particularly emphatic in his commendation of the passage which denounced slavery.

MISCELLANEOUS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

The Parisians are beginning to think that the embellishment of their city may cost too dear. Madame Rachel charges £1,000 for converting a beg into a Babe; but with Baron Haussmann thousands are but as a drop in the ocean. A certain M. Leon Say has been publishing some statistics which show how enormously expensive the beautifying process is, as applied to Paris. The Rue de la Paix, with 22,700,000 against it, the Rue de la Paix, with 22,500,000; then the Boulevard Haussmann, which the Emperor of Paris is clearly an unfeeling man, costs only a little over 22,000,000, though bearing its maker's name. The first of these streets is still unfinished, and will cost three millions before it is completed. Building is not the only expense, however, in making a street; the Rue de la Paix, with 22,700,000 against it, the Rue de la Paix, with 22,500,000; then the Boulevard Haussmann, which the Emperor of Paris is clearly an unfeeling man, costs only a little over 22,000,000, though bearing its maker's name. The first of these streets is still unfinished, and will cost three millions before it is completed. Building is not the only expense, however, in making a street; the Rue de la Paix, with 22,700,000 against it, the Rue de la Paix, with 22,500,000; then the Boulevard Haussmann, which the Emperor of Paris is clearly an unfeeling man, costs only a little over 22,000,000, though bearing its maker's name. The first of these streets is still unfinished, and will cost three millions before it is completed. 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At a late court, a
brought cross actions
with having con-
troversy. On investi-
gating the husband had
at the wife, and the
the door against
the husband of the
see no impropriety
forcing each other.
An Irish com-
munity, which had been
one of whom was
lawyer, though the
different, some of the
on the occasion.
" who could help
hundred judges on
" and said " By Saint
three." By Saint
there were one and

When the comedy
was in rehearsal,
gave the per-
several parts. On
he was not a little
representative of
an Irishman. As
off the stage, Gold
mean of this, as it
attended as an Irish
called the comedian,
as I could to the
instructed me, except
not quite so strong a

Yankee, having told
he had shot, on one
hundred and
interlocutor asked
take it a thousand at
" not likely I'm
one snipe." Where-
determined not to be
long story of a man
over to Boston,
asked the Yankee,
him yourself?"
I was com-
passed him a mile
" Well, I'm glad
cos' yer a witness
me!"

her Majesty's jour-
undertaken solely
medical advice that

Imperial Review,
survey of the Cana-
been ordered by

and on Saturday
accompanied by ap-
pool for New York.

Jazz, en route to
that the work will
tour of the Canadian

it must work.

ed by a gentleman's

is rate.

not be seen when he

met under water.

caused intoxication

a singular in-

cept to think them-

drunken men are to

enough.

ight cold business,

an hope for is just

ever get that.

ans have a greater

in any place else—

more liable to see

The following is

You'll come to the

Y's, the morning

er's clerk hearing it

the man is merely a

I suppose an attor-

ney.

cash have already

air overcoat." The

is heralded in these

New York reporter,

very unfortunate

trouble, wretched-

beginning of riot

er found in peace,

my horse?" said the

ce; his tail came off

I bought him."

for no honour-

" was the reply.

used to pay a shoc-

on the shoe-black

old buffer; all the

in your shoes, and

ing pictures on his

in his father, who

remained him.

" I know it, pa,"

and so I am draw-

ches."

ate sale of antiqui-

with the following.

This, ladies, and

of Romulus, the

whether he was a

man."

PEACE.—One cold

prey, a girl stopped

ragged little trub

said she, " I ain't

was, ma'am, before

ply.

harrister opened a

Mr. Justice

" I wish, Mr.

in some matter,

but I am

order you like—

Jones has discov-

of a distinction and

" a little differ-

ence many enemies,

" attract heat,

in whom it is con-

of the young mem-

Washington on his

ilious travels, said

get safe through

el thankful for is

on my railroad

to this city."

A transcendental

text—" Feed my

very quantity

coming out of the

text, sir; but you

out the day so late

as can't reach it."

Miscellaneous.



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Hongkong, 21st May, 1868.

Shipping in Harbour.

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Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

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